Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864. NUMBER 315.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

FIELD NOTES OF SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS —THE SITUATION BEFORE MARIETTA —FORMER RUMORS CORRECTED.

Our Army—Its Communications—Its Morale—A Rebel Letter—Rebel Plans—Army Changes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

IN CAMP NEAR MARIETTA, G.A., June 19, 1864.

On the morning of the 10th the army of the Mississippi moved Southward. The position it had at that time was as stated in my letter from Acworth. The right lay across the road from Burnt Hickory to Marietta, and some thirty miles south of Lost Mountain, the same position the Rebels' left occupied, and the left at Ackworth, covering the railroad. Gen. Schofield had the right, Thomas the centre, and McPherson the left. Johnston's line of works, which had been completed by the movement of the whole right wing and right centre to the extreme left, to leave its position in the Dallas range was not in our immediate front.

A reconnoissance in force, made from the left wing, by the 3d cavalry division, Gen. Garrard, on the 9th, found the rebel advance some six miles north of Marietta. Other reconnoissings from the centre and left disproved substantially the same rebel position. Such at least seemed, and was believed to be, the position to them in the 9th.

THE VERACIOUS PRESS.

A mail, however, which arrived late in the day before we moved, brought Chathanooga and New York papers of recent dates, which stated that Johnston and Thomas had captured Marietta—that Sherman had his centre across the Chattahoochee—that McPherson had the bridges across the Chattahoochee—that Atlanta would be sure on the Sunday which succeeded the New York Herald of June the 12 first. With a feeling that one could not be too sure, headquarters the rebels working like beavers, with spades and axes on the slopes of Lost Mountain, the same defensive operation was visible to the naked eye from Schofield's. Scouts and cavalry, by a faction of the regiment, "the cream and vert of the army," all agreed in the same general reports of the rebel position. Sherman, with Thomas' army and Logan were all at Ackworth; the grand army was only waiting for rations that it might move. And so we read the reliable reports of the press, posted with wounded from the front drove up in soldiers' new hospitals, with the rebel army intact in headquarters, and orderlies carrying orders to move at sharp six upon the enemy were dispatched from headquarters. The grand army of the centre, and McPherson on the left. Johnston's line of works which had been completed by the movement of the whole right wing and right centre to the extreme left, to leave its position in the Dallas range was not in our immediate front.

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THE POSITION ON THE MONDAY.

The position of the army on Monday was a range of hills extending from the Lost Mountain to the Kenesaw Mountain, in a southwesterly course. Kenesaw Mountain, the key of the position, 12 miles south, and at the railroad it is high and steep, and heavily wooded, as are all the elevations in the enemy's line.

OUR MOVEMENT.

The movement was by heads of columns, all the available roads being used. Each road was guarded by a battery of heavy rifles, and the banks were well covered with earth, and sheltered trenches through which the left wing moved was much better than that about Dallas, in which it had lain. It is more open now, hilly, and wooded.

HOPES OF OUR APPROACHMENT.

Several of the plantations have been well fenced and cultivated, and quite productive. The owners of the owner of the best plantation in that day's march, at or near the centre of rebel camp in the vicinity. He said that he had raised 1,000 bushels of "Irish"—from one to twenty dollars an acre, but now "potatoes are high, and money low."

THE RAIL ROAD.

At the Etawny, a railroad station between Acworth and Marietta, the rebels had a train of twenty-five heavy lines of skirmishers was readily driven, by Stanley's division, over a hill and into the woods at its bottom. Some resistance at the edge of the slight, and resulted in few casualties. They were in the midst of the woods, and the rebels knew it as well up, so far as to develop the fact that we had again found Johnston's army.

CONFRONTING A STRONG POSITION.

Johnston has a good position. Between the ridge which we occupied and Kenesaw on the night of the 19th, and the range of hills which he holds, is a lumbered bottom with occasional open-ings, and a creek which runs through it, mid-way between. At the foot of the Kenesaw Mountains there is a small stream—Noonday Creek—which runs to the left of the centre of the rebel line. Hills the rebels have a heavy line of fortifications; three farms are also in front of the rebels. I have a line of sight and great works. The works were yesterday were within six hundred yards of each other. Such is the general position.

WEATHER MAYENS.

Soon after mid-day on the tenth a heavy thunder shower came up, the waves followed on the left, and the night, all day yesterday, and so far to-day, it has been very stormy. In such storms no attack can be made. Artillery cannot be used in the woods, and men cannot move in a demonstration in line to only a necessary to the night. Regiments, in favorable day—every body and everything wet—all the less hold, and the inclination to move and men not at all warlike. Predictions would be vain for the telegraph or some Major Hopkins, will inform you before this can of the result of the 20th.

THE SITUATION ON SATURDAY, 11TH.

Yesterday afternoon, the 20th Sanitary Battalion of Infantry, Col. Wright, Gen. Sherman's Engineer of 1861-64, moved from Big Shanty to the front of the line, and was up to the front with his entire supplies as they brought by rail to the army. Too much credit cannot be given to Col. Wright for the stability of the young and prosperous firm, and the deity of an old house whose prosperity he outmatched. Meet any croaker on the cars, who exaggerates or gives undue weight to the actual figures of the war debt which is the case and face him with the facts.

Well done Iowa. Our sister over the Mississippi never does things by halves, and the Northern fown Sanitary Fair that opened yesterday at Dubuque, is only small in comparison, but has realized then by $13,000, reminders the first day, with a magnificent sales list offered.

Gold east of the lines yesterday and went up until the heads of some of the lookers on got very dizzy. The most extravagant rumors were afloat. It was said that gold was $10, and it some extent that it was $20 round the corner a man had told them that 220 had been reached. Not so. The highest figure reported is 205, and this quotation is probably based on only light transactions. There have been heavy bets made that gold would go above 200 before the 1st of July, and it has done so. It is a gambler's stroke, and copperhead gamblers at that, who could as easily have put it at 300.

The general promise markets here were again excited yesterday, and prices closed in the evening at a violent decline of 12 to 15 per bushel on wheat, 7c. per on corn, 3½ cts. on oats, 6c on rye, and 20@30c on flour. The whisky market was excited and irregular, advancing at one time 3c per gallon, and afterwards declining to its opening price. The sales yesterday were 1,000 barrels bris whisky, 50,000 barrels whisky, 600,000 bushels wheat, 500,000 bushels corn, and 200,000 bushels oats.

During the week ending noon yesterday, prices advanced 60c.70 on flour, 30@30c on wheat, 5@7c on corn, 5c on oats, and 25c on rye—and the sales during the same period amounted to about 28,000 barrels flour, 3,000,000 bushels wheat, 1,500,000 bushels corn, 695,000 bushels oats, and 41,400 barrels whisky. This is the heaviest week's business ever before done in any city in the West.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

According to official statement of Secretary Chase, given in our last issue, the public debt at this time is precisely $1,719,-160,158.88, or in round numbers a little over SEVENTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS. Cut the figure out and paste it in your hat, or in some other way keep it handy for reference. It will enable you to contradict the next Copperhead falsehood that it is a much larger sum, sometimes stated as high as four thousand millions. Remember the precise figure, for that, large as it is, recollect that the debt is only the public debt of Great Britain, and not the private debt of Great Britain, and not the private debt of Great Britain.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for aiding the great International Telegraph measure by a liberal grant, and subsidy. The people will endorse their action. It is one of the noblest enterprises of the day.

The news from Sherman's army, contained in the letters of our own correspondent, and in that theatre of war, is to the 12th inst., and of the most interesting and important character, giving a graphic and life-like narrative of the incidents, camp scenes, and the general situation.

Anniversary week at Bloomington opens to-day, a great and interesting occasion for the pretty University city of the Prairie State.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Heavy Fight Before Petersburg Continued.

THE OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Operations of Burnside's Corps.

BUTLER'S FORCE SEVERS LEE'S COMMUNICATIONS.

The President Goes Down to Visit Grant.

MATTERS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Failure of the Repeal of the $300 Commutation Clause in the House.

THE SENATE PASS THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Gold Crisis in New York Yesterday.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Further from the Movement on Richmond—Fighting on Saturday and Sunday.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 21.—The American has the following:

ANNAPOLIS, June 21.—The steamer Connecticut has just arrived here with over 500 wounded, including 60 officers. They are principally from the 5th and 9th Army Corps. They were wounded on the 17th and 18th inclusive, while charging the rebel works around Petersburg.

They confirm the news that Burnside gained a decided advantage on Saturday, and that Petersburg would soon be in our hands.

BERMUDA HUNDREDS, June 19, via BALTIMORE, June 21.—There was fighting in front of Petersburg up to two o'clock yesterday, without any decisive result, but we constantly gain ground. We captured another piece of artillery yesterday. Decisive results are expected soon. Everything is satisfactory with the army.

LATER.—June 20.—Yesterday was comparatively quiet. Our lines now extend some distance to the southward of the company of half a million soldiers. It is believed it to be understood that he was not opposed to the grand object to be accomplished, but he believed it could be done by individual enterprise without the aid of the military power of the United States Government. This was not a monopoly on the part of Mr. Collins particularly, for it is owned by the Pacific Mail Company. He did not believe it was necessary for the Government to do more than the Senate had done—extend encouragement. Mr. COLLAMER said that Admiral Wilkes had completed the contract of the Government was sending its representatives to the Court of Kamchatkan to recognize that Government. The parties here, or soon will here, for the purpose of making a treaty. He believed Admiral [illegible] preliminary had a contract with Russia. I personally was an acquaintance who had returned from that expedition.

[Signed] GEO. T. BRIDGET.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 21.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., reported, without amendment, the House joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to dispose of the contract with John Ericsson for the construction of the two floating batteries, Dictator and Puritan.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, reported, without amendment, the bill to secure to persons in the United States loyal to the United States States homesteads on forfeited estates in the insurrectionary districts.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted a letter from Mr. Fishback to Mr. Lane, protesting against the charges of disloyalty against him, and making averments of his loyalty during the entire rebellion. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved to take up the bill to establish certain post routes and to authorize contracts by telegraphic communications between the Eastern and Western Continents, and the Pacific coast.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, opposed the closer granting a subsidy to the company of half a million dollars. He believed it to be understood that he was not opposed to the grand object to be accomplished, but he believed it could be done by individual enterprise without the aid of the military power of the United States Government. This was not a monopoly on the part of Mr. Collins particularly, for it is owned by the Pacific Mail Company. He did not believe it was necessary for the Government to do more than the Senate had done—extend encouragement. Mr. LANE

MARINE LIST.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

SAFETY FILM

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

THE CITY.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire given at 11 o'clock yesterday, proved to be a false one. No fire could be discovered.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The present condition of the Northwestern University at Evanston are in progress. The Board of Trustees site is receive bids. Important matters will be brought before the Board, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

FORGERY.—Lieut. Col. Whitall, a contractor in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, was yesterday brought before Justice Bowen on a charge of forgery; he having, it is alleged, forged signatures to a pay roll, and thereby swindled the Company out of twenty dollars. Williams was committed in default of bail.

DROWNED.—A son of James McNamara, living on Halsted street, was accidentally drowned on Monday, while bathing in the South branch. Coroner Wolfley held an inquest yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict as above. The child was about five years of age.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—A couple of rebel prisoners, doing police duty at Camp Douglas, made an attempt to escape, on Monday, by leaping over the perimeter fence. A few of the Reserves immediately gave chase, and soon overhauled the fugitives, one of whom received an ugly wound in the right leg, by a shot from a musket in the hands of the guard.

FUNERAL.—Colonel Wm. P. Wilson and R. B. Mason, Esq., of the City Council of Cincinnati, died, Oct. 21, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and now at the Tremont House, and will be glad to see any contractors who may wish to make bids for the grand sewer to that city, for which proposals are advertised. Among others, the time for receiving proposals is extended to the 30th inst.

ACCIDENT.—Three night scavengers engaged in cleaning the vault of the City Hotel, respectively employed by the name of Scott, fell down a privy vault, yesterday morning, and became at once overpowered by the accumulation of foul vapors, and fell to the bottom of the vault, a depth of about twenty feet, amid a pile of corroding filth. The men had not fully recovered at 10 o'clock last night, but were considered to be out of danger.

THEFT.—At a special meeting of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union No. 1 of Illinois, held last evening it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Banks of this State are hereby requested to withhold the charter of said union at the request of the officers thereof, and in the event of a refusal to grant the same, that the Banks refusing to grant the charter to this union be requested to withhold the charter of the Fire Men's Union, No. 1, of Chicago, and that the Secretary of this union be instructed to notify the Banks of the action of this union.

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THE POLICE DIFFICULTY.

The Injunction Applied for by Mr. Turrill, and Granted—Decision of the Master in Chancery.

The bogus Superintendent of Police, the Wauconda Sheriff, and their backers, have had a bad week, and feels himself badly in the mud, turned completely on his back, and helpless. We would not show gratuitous exultation at the fall from grace of the Sheriff of Lake County, but the spectacle of that sheet has been terribly exercised lately about the "outrages" committed by the Police Commissioners, and crying out about the many cases wrongly decided by them. They may now breathe more freely, for the Sheriff of Lake County has been sent to the right about, and the Police Commissioners are left in the full exercise of their functions.

Mr. Woodbridge, the late Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court, delivered his decision yesterday, and the injunction granted by Judge Drummond restraining the Police Commissioners from exercising its official functions, was dissolved. John Van Arman, Esq., the attorney for Mr. Turrill, was present, and evidently felt not a little disappointed at the result. Our readers will remember that in the case of Mr. Turrill, the complainant, a petition was presented to the Circuit Court, setting forth that the Police Commissioners were about to remove him from office, and praying that an injunction restraining such action might be granted. Judge Drummond granted the injunction, and the case was referred to Mr. Woodbridge, as Master in Chancery, to take testimony and report his decision. The testimony was taken, and the decision rendered yesterday. The Master in Chancery reports that the Police Commissioners have the right to remove Mr. Turrill, and that the injunction granted by Judge Drummond was improvidently granted, and should be dissolved. The decision is made on a technical point, and does not touch the merits of the case. The Master in Chancery says that the Police Commissioners have the right to remove Mr. Turrill, and that the injunction granted by Judge Drummond was improvidently granted, and should be dissolved. The decision is made on a technical point, and does not touch the merits of the case. The Master in Chancery says that the Police Commissioners have the right to remove Mr. Turrill, and that the injunction granted by Judge Drummond was improvidently granted, and should be dissolved. The decision is made on a technical point, and does not touch the merits of the case.

TRUSSELL IN COURT.

Motion to Postpone Trial—His Opinion of the Chicago Press.

A motion was made yesterday in the Recorder's Court, by the notorious Trussel, through his attorney, George C. Bates—the e continuance of the cases pending against him. The application was made on a previous occasion, viz: that he cannot have a fair trial on account of the prejudice excited against him by the press. The application was denied, and Trussel was ordered to trial. Yesterday morning, however, he appeared before the Court with a number of affidavits, setting forth that the excitement against him had not subsided, and that he could not have a fair trial. Mr. Bates argued the motion, and was followed by Mr. Hoyne, who opposed the motion. Judge Rogers said that he was not disposed to grant the motion, but would be glad to receive copies of counsel to bear on the question, should the Court deem it necessary. A number of affidavits were then read by Mr. Bates, after which several more were entered, and he notified that they would be read to-day.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Contributions to the Library.—The Sanzo Indians.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, was held at their rooms yesterday afternoon. The Secretary read the following report of contributions to the Library of the Society for the month just passed:

Books, 47; unbound books and pamphlets 250; files of newspapers 17; files of newspapers 17; files of periodicals 3; files of periodicals 3; collections of miscellaneous documents 2; collections of miscellaneous documents 2.

The above, received from fifty-four contributors, embraced important publications from the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass.; the Historical Society of Philadelphia; the Mercantile Library Association of New York; the Smithsonian Institute; the Fire Lands Historical Society, Ohio; the Anthropological Society of London, G. B.; the Historical Society of Wisconsin; and the Canadian Institute of Toronto, C. W.

Mr. Wentworth, of the Sanitary Commission, was received from Washington, Cleveland, Louisville and Springfield. From the army, many letters were received, and he reports that he has received from Chattanooga the journal of a rebel "privateer" by the name of Morgan, captured by Lieut. Commander Fitch, of the Mississippi squadron; several volumes of "Harper's Illustrated Pictorial History of the War," recently published by the U. S. Coast Survey; other valuable publications, and a file of papers from the "Swedish Society of Antiquarians," recently established in Sweden. Also, a file of the daily morning and evening newspapers of Stockholm, Sweden, elegantly preserved and bound.

Donations were received for the month to letters, and written 32. Besides letters of business among the contributors, there were received letters of thanks from Col. Angus B. Sage, of New York, on presentation of a copy of the "Sage Genealogy;" from the Governor of New York during the war of 1812-1815, and from Amos R. Hyde, U. S. A., Memphis, on the presentation of a copy of the "Genealogy of the Hyde Family;" from Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Washington, on the presentation of a copy of the "Genealogy of the Ewing Family;" from Hon. Wm. Bross, of Chicago, on the presentation of a copy of the "Genealogy of the Bross